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ABSTRACT

The Council on Higher Education for the State of Washington is directed to study levels of fees and charges to students and, when necessary, make recommendations to the states institutions. Recommendations contained in this report include: (1) Tuition and fees charged to fulltime resident community college students be increased to $330, the same as existed in 1971-72. (2) Fees at the 3 older state colleges be differentiated between lower and upper division students to improve direct access into that system. (3) The differential charge to graduate students and the tuition and fees for medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine be adjusted upwards to reflect the decline in the value of the dollar since 1971-72. (4) Fees charged to Viet Nam veterans be adjusted and established at 85% of those charged to other resident students. (5) Limited reciprocity agreements be sought to enable persons in counties adjoining the border of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho to attend community colleges in the other state without payment of a nonresident differential. Statistical tables accompany the text. (Author/PG)

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Council on Higher Education
State of Washington

TUITION AND FEE RECOMMENDATIONS

WASHINGTON STATE PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 1975-1977

COUNCIL ON HIGHER EDUCATION

DECEMBER 1974

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TUITION AND FEE RECOMMENDATIONS

WASHINGTON STATE
PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1975-1977

Council on Higher Education
908 East Fifth Avenue
Olympia, Washington 98504

December, 1974

The Council on Higher Education is directed under the provision of RCW 28B.80.030(3) to "study levels of fees and charges to students and when necessary make recommendations to the institutions, Legislature and Governor". Since its formation in 1969, the Council has addressed questions concerning tuition and fees on several occasions, most notably in 1971 when comprehensive recommendations were developed in light of the critical financial pressures then facing the state.

Based on preliminary information, it appears that the problems confronting the State of Washington in the 1975-1977 biennium will be as great, although different, as those which faced the State four years ago. Governor Evans has indicated that existing revenue sources and balances will provide only $170 million over the amount needed to maintain current services and that priority needs, including employee salary increases exceed that amount by several times. Following a presentation of this information in November, the Council directed the staff to prepare recommendations for tuition and fee increases for its consideration. At its December 18, 1974 meeting, the Council on Higher Education adopted the recommendations which are contained in this report.

The recommendations are based on a continuation of past Council policies concerning tuition and fees in Washington public institutions of higher education. These include:

- That a "mixed" system of financing higher education, involving both state operating appropriations and student fees, should be continued in this state.

- That student charges should be kept as low as possible consistent with the need to maintain a quality program of public higher education.

- That access to higher education, regardless of economic means, is a basic commitment of the State of Washington and that any necessary increase in tuition and fees should be accompanied by a commensurate increase in student aid.

- That consideration be given to fee differentials between lower division, upper division and graduate students in view of differences in the cost of education at those levels.

- That efforts be made to reduce or eliminate the inequities in charges to part-time students.

- That charges to nonresident students, except in the case of reciprocal agreements, should approximate the full cost of undergraduate instruction.

Continuation of these policies will help to ensure that this state will continue to have a strong higher education program which is available to all Washington residents who can benefit, regardless of economic circumstances.

The recommended rate increases are based on adjustments for inflation since 1971-72, the year following the last change in tuition and fee statutes, plus adjustments which equalize relationships and recognize current pricing problems. At this time, the Council is not aware of the detailed revenue and expenditure plans of the Governor. The recommendations contained in this report, which increase institutional local revenues by $22.6 million, should ultimately be considered in the context of the Governor's fiscal program for the 1975-77 biennium.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That tuition and fees charged to full-time resident community college students be increased to $330, the same rate, in constant dollars, as existed in 1971-72.

2. That university resident undergraduate fees be increased to $684 per year which represents the same proportional relationship to community college fees as existed prior to the 1971 fee increases and reflects the pattern of the seven comparison states.

3. That fees at the three older state colleges be differentiated between lower and upper division students to improve direct access into that system. That those fees be established at $495 and $594 respectively. Further, that the graduated fee structure be studied for possible future implementation by the universities.

4. That the fees charged by The Evergreen State College be at levels equal to those of the universities in view of Evergreen's higher costs and the pressures for admission to that institution.

5. That the differential charge to graduate students and the tuition and fees for medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine be adjusted upwards to reflect the decline in the value of the dollar since 1971-72.

6. That charges to nonresident students be increased as follows:

	From	To
UW/WSU	$1,581	$1,917
The Evergreen State College	1,359	1,917
CWSC/EWSC/WWSC	1,359	1,650
Community Colleges	681	1,200

7. That fees charged to Viet Nam veterans be adjusted and established at 85 percent of those charged to other resident students.

8. That additional student aid funds be appropriated to provide grants and work-study opportunities for low and middle income students in an amount equal to approximately twenty-five percent of the added revenue generated by the recommended fee increases and that such appropriation be contained in the bill adjusting tuition and fee levels.

9. That limited reciprocity agreements be sought to enable persons in counties adjoining the border of Washington, Oregon and Idaho to

attend community colleges in the other state without payment of a nonresident differential.

10 That the boards of trustees or regents at those four-year institutions which charge full fees to undergraduate students enrolled for less than ten hours, raise the "break-point" to ten hours. The boards of trustees of those community college districts which charge full fees to students enrolled for less than twelve hours are urged to raise the "break-point" to twelve hours. Further, that revenue estimates used in computing the impact of tuition and fee increases should incorporate these assumptions.

11. That the directors of the local school districts responsible for vocational-technical institutes strongly consider increases in tuition or fees to provide additional resources. It is urged that the fees of the institutes maintain approximately the same relationship as presently exists with the community colleges. In view of the local responsibility for these institutions, a state mandated fee structure is not recommended.

TUITION AND FEES
(CURRENT AND PROPOSED)

	Current Rate	Proposed Rate	Difference
Universities			
Undergraduate	$ 564	$ 684	$+120
Graduate	624	765	+141
Professional:			
University of Washington	840	1,008	+168
Washington State University	832	1,008	+176
Vietnam Veterans:			
Undergraduate	432	582	+150
Graduate	432	651	+219
Professional:			
University of Washington	675	858	+183
Washington State University	632	858	+226
Nonresident:			
Undergraduate	1,581	1,917	+336
Graduate	1,641	1,998	+357
Professional	1,839	2,232	+393
State Colleges			
Undergraduate:			
Lower Division	$ 507	$ 495	$- 12
Upper Division	507	594	+ 87
Graduate	555	675	+120
Vietnam Veterans:			
Undergraduate:			
Lower Division	360	420	+ 60
Upper Division	360	504	+144
Graduate	360	573	+213
Nonresident:			
Undergraduate	1,359	1,650	+291
Graduate	1,419	1,731	+312
Community Colleges			
Undergraduate	$ 249	$ 330	$+ 81
Vietnam Veterans	210	282	+ 72
Nonresident	681	1,200	+519

Background

Tuition and fee policies for the State of Washington have been debated intensively since 1971. The State, then in the grips of an economic crisis, concluded that it was necessary to increase fees in order to retain a viable, quality program of public higher education. At the same time, the Governor and the Legislature recognized a basic commitment which has long been a feature of Washington higher education, open access, and increased financial aid to ensure that Washington residents could pursue postsecondary education without regard to economic circumstances.

Since 1971, the Council on Higher Education has reviewed questions related to tuition and fees on several occasions. The Council has and does favor a policy which recognizes the public benefit of postsecondary education through operating appropriations. It has also supported increases in the proportion of total state resources devoted to postsecondary education. At the same time, the Council recognizes that the individual is a major beneficiary of the added education and believes that the student should pay a reasonable share of the costs of his or her education. The Council has also worked to strengthen student aid funds for lower income students. State based aid funds have increased from $390,000 in 1970 to over $5.5 million in 1974-75.

In its 1971 report, the Council stated "the Council on Higher Education concurs in the advisability of continuing to establish tuition and fee

levels as low as possible ... The Council also recognizes that fees should be set at levels which will be sufficient to maintain a quality program of public higher education in the State." From preliminary information which has been available, it appears that maintenance of a quality program is questionable in view of the resources available to the State of Washington.

Inflation has heavily impacted institutions in the areas of utilities, supplies, equipment and library materials. Salary increases for classified staff resulting from the Higher Education Personnel Board survey involve a biennial increase of approximately 35 percent. At its last meeting, the Council supported a major increase in expenditures by recommending faculty salary increases, costing over $100 million which will merely retain 1973-74 purchasing power. In view of these and other cost increases, the Council feels it necessary to carefully consider increases in tuition and fees if it is to support responsibly increased expenditures.

Recommendations

(1) That tuition and fees charged to full-time resident community college students be increased to $330, the same rate, in constant dollars, as existed in 1971-72.

Increases in community college fees are not a routine occurrence. There has been only one adjustment since the system was formed in 1967, an increase from $210 to $249 in 1971. There are several reasons for a low fee policy for community colleges. More lower income students are

served by community colleges than the four-year colleges and universities. (See Table II in the Appendix.)

Community colleges are designed to be accessible to a wide variety of students and a relatively low price for educational services is desirable. As the Carnegie Commission recommends:

> "Public institutions -- and especially the community colleges -- should maintain a relatively low-tuition policy for the first two years of higher education. Such tuition should be sufficiently low that no student, after receipt of whatever federal and state support he or she may be eligible for, is barred from access to some public institution by virtue of inadequate finances."

The recommended increase is therefore based on an adjustment equal only to the increase in inflation since 1971, in effect returning the rate to its constant dollar value as of 1971-72.

In order to ensure that a $330 rate is reasonable, the tuition and fees of the other six "pace-setter" states (as defined by the Carnegie Commission) were surveyed. These are states with the largest community college enrollments and which have well developed systems. (The survey results are outlined on Table III.)

Median tuition and fees determined by the survey and Washington's rank is as follows:

	Resident		Nonresident
	In-District	Out-of-District	
Survey Median	$345	$392	$1,080
Washington	$249	$249	$ 681
Rank of Seven	6	7	6

A similar survey was conducted for eight other contiguous western states (See Table IV for complete results.) Median tuition and fees in these states and the relationship of the State of Washington is as follows:

	Resident		Nonresident
	In-District	Out-of-District	
Survey Median	$307	$336	$1,089
Washington	$249	$249	$ 681
Rank of Nine	7	9	9

From another standpoint, the community college student paid tuition and fees in 1972-73 which amounted to approximately 24 percent of full instructionally related costs as determined by the Council's unit expenditure study. The recommended fee levels for 1975-76 will approximate, assuming increased appropriations, between 23 and 24 percent of full cost.

These comparisons indicate that the recommended rate is reasonable. If the other recommendations in this report are adopted and implemented, notably the recommendation for added student aid, no adverse enrollment impact is anticipated.

(2) That university resident undergraduate fees be increased to $684 per year which represents the same proportional relationship to community college fees as existing prior to the 1971 fee increases and reflects the pattern of the seven comparison states.

In recent years, university enrollments have proven to be quite strong with demand in excess of planned enrollment. In the years be-

between 1970 and 1972, undergraduate transfers to the two universities increased by nearly 90 percent while transfers from the universities remained virtually constant.*

Since 1970, nonresident undergraduate tuition and fees at the two universities have increased from $432 to $564. In 1970, the relationship to community college fees was 207 percent. It is now 226 percent. It is recommended that the university fee level be returned to its former relationship to the community colleges and be established at $684 per year.

This level compares with current national averages and the seven states which are used for a variety of comparisons with Washington colleges and universities as follows:

	Resident	Nonresident
National Average	$592	$1,563
Seven State Average	$686	$1,961
Washington	$564	$1,58[illegible]
Rank -- Nationally	28	22
Rank of Eight State[illegible]	8	8

In both categories, Washington ranks below all of the seven comparison states. (See Table V for details.)

Assuming increases in appropriations in 1975-77, the undergraduate student will be paying approximately 30 percent of the full instructional

*Mobility of Undergraduate College Students Between Washington Colleges and Universities, Council on Higher Education, November 1974

costs if this recommendation is adopted. This is similar to the proportion which existed in 1972-73.

In view of the recommendation for increased student financial aid, it is not anticipated that there will be an adverse enrollment impact due to the recommended adjustment.

(3) That fees at the three older state colleges be differentiated between lower and upper division students to improve direct access into that system. That those fees be established at $495 and $594 respectively. Further, that the graduated fee structure be studied for possible future implementation by the universities.

The tuition and fee recommendation for Central, Eastern and Western State Colleges is based on an upward adjustment in fees charged to upper division students equal to inflationary trends since 1971-72. It is recommended that lower division fees be returned to the 1973-74 level of $495. This differential approximates the relationship of instructional costs associated with lower division and upper division students.

The current circumstances affecting the three older state colleges, declining or stabilized enrollments, a twenty percent decline in transfers since 1970, and a decline in the demand for new classroom teachers, indicates their fees are too close to the universities from a pricing standpoint.

In addition, state colleges are not looked upon as the number two choice by students applying to the University of Washington. A follow-up survey conducted by the Council in Fall, 1973 of persons qualified but

not admitted to the University of Washington indicated that their second preference was Washington State University; third, a local community college and fourth, a state college. It therefore appears appropriate that the Council's 1973 endorsement of the concept of graduated fees be implemented in the case of these institutions where initial access is now limited.

The recommended rates, when averaged, are close to the relationship to community colleges which existed in 1970-71 and are similar to estimated 1974-75 resident fee levels nationally and in the seven comparison states. (See Table VI for details.)

In the opinion of the Council, the graduated fee structure should be studied in the next two years to determine operational problems, if any, and the effect on student continuation prior to any extension to the universities or Evergreen in the future.

(4) That the fees charged by The Evergreen State College be at levels equal to those of the universities in view of Evergreen's higher costs and the pressures for admission to that institution.

Currently the tuition and fees for The Evergreen State College are the same as for the three older state colleges. The relationship of those fees to instructionally related costs and proper pricing policy is substantially different, however. While the other state colleges have had substantial enrollment problems, Evergreen has had waiting lists of students desiring to enroll but who could not due to appropriation base policy limitations. In Fall, 1973, 128 of those not admitted desired to be placed

on a waiting list. The waiting list for Fall, 1974 was 126 students.

In the area of costs, the estimated instructionally related costs in 1972-73 were $2,770 per student. By 1974-75, the per student state costs have declined to $2,550. While some further decline can be anticipated due to greater scale efficiencies, it is likely that necessary expenditure increases will largely offset the decreases. Establishing Evergreen's fees at the university rates should place them at approximately 27.5 percent of full cost -- a relationship similar to the other state colleges.

In view of the enrollment pressure on Evergreen, no impact in the planned growth pattern for the institution is anticipated.

(5) That the differential charge to graduate students and the tuition and fees for medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine be adjusted upwards to reflect the decline in the value of the dollar since 1971-72.

The recommendation maintains approximately the same relationship of undergraduate (or upper division) tuition and fees to graduate tuition and fees as was established by the 1971 Legislature. Proportional differentials have also been maintained for students in the fields of medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. These fees have been traditionally maintained at a lower proportion of total cost in terms of need for production of trained manpower in specific professional and technical areas. The State has an interest and an obligation to become directly involved

in determining program levels in these areas. This activity has been focused in the graduate program reviews conducted by the Council.

The recommendations continue the assumption that higher fees in these high cost areas are appropriate but that a balance needs to be struck to ensure access and a viable graduate and professional program.

(6) That charges to nonresident students be increased as follows:

	From	To
UW/WSU	$1,581	$1,917
The Evergreen State College	1,359	1,917
CWSC/EWSC/WWSC	1,359	1,650
Community Colleges	681	1,200

In its 1971 recommendations on tuition and fees, the Council concluded that "In the case of nonresident students the State of Washington has no obligation to provide low cost public higher education". At that time, the Council recommended that nonresident fees approximate the full cost of undergraduate instruction. The recommended rates reflect this policy in terms of 1974-75 costs and compare, reasonably, with the charges of other states and this state's private institutions. (See tables in appendix for comparisons.)

(7) That fees charged to Vietnam veterans be adjusted and established 85 percent of those charged to other resident students.

The 1971 Legislature froze tuition and fees for Vietnam veterans at spring, 1971 levels for the academic year. Currently fees for these veterans are from 71 to 85 percent of resident undergraduate fees. In

view of the need for increased revenue it is possible to continue the spirit of the 1971 legislative action through establishing a relationship to other fee categories equal to that which now applies in the community colleges or 85 percent.

The proposed tuition and fee increase for the Vietnam veterans establishes a consistent and equitable relationship for all levels of students at the universities, state colleges and community colleges. In view of the amendments to the G. I. Bill passed by Congress that will provide $2,430 annually for an unmarried Vietnam veteran student and $2,889 for a married veteran student with one dependent, it is unlikely that there will be any adverse enrollment impact resulting from this recommendation.

(8) That additional student aid funds be appropriated to provide grants and work-study opportunities for low and middle income students in an amount equal to approximately twenty-five percent of the added revenue generated by the recommended fee increases and that such appropriation be contained in the bill adjusting tuition and fee levels.

In June 1974, the Governor's educational cabinet agreed to the following statewide policy with regard to student financial aid.

> "It is a policy of the State of Washington that financial assistance from federal, state and private sources be provided in sufficient amounts to insure access to education for any resident in the state who desires it and can benefit from it; and where appropriate programs of financial assistance should be so designed to maximize student choice among institutions."

This is in concert with the proposal by the Council's Advisory Committee on Educational Goals of December, 1973, that one of the basic

goals of higher education should be to ensure "access to education for all persons beyond high school age who deserve it and can benefit from it".

Institutional financial aid officers report that approximately 43,000 students are in need of some financial assistance, including both those whose total need is met through aid programs and those who are not able to obtain sufficient aid. Of this amount, approximately 34,000 are enrolled in public institutions of higher education. As of the 1974-75 school year, new record keeping procedures were initiated by the institutions which are intended to retain information on those students in financial need who apply too late to receive aid (information was not kept on this population prior to 1974-75). Financial Aid Officers estimate that the level of known enrollment of needy students will increase to 43,000 at public institutions and 10,000 at private institutions in 1974-75.

The Council feels that an action which must be taken in conjunction with any increase in tuition and fees is an appropriation of student aid funds in sufficient amounts to offset the additional need generated by the increases. The level of needy students enrolled in Washington public institutions is equal to approximately 25 percent of equivalent full-fee paying enrollment. This indicates a basic need for added aid in an amount also equal to 25 percent of the added revenue generated by the recommended fee increases. Such an appropriation would not only

alleviate the additional financial burden imposed upon one-quarter of the student population, but should also offset any enrollment declines (estimated at about 1.5 percent based upon research done by the National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education) that would otherwise result from the fee increases.

At the present time the State of Washington supports three broad programs of student financial aid; those being the State Need Grant Program, the Tuition and Fee Waiver Program and the State Work-Study Program. The latter is a new program approved by the Legislature in its 1974 session, and is presently in its first year of operation. Since the State Need Grant Program is the only state aid program eligible for matching funds from the federal government under the State Student Incentive Grant Program, the largest percentage of the new aid funds should be appropriated to that program. Of the three aid programs the State Need Grant Program best ensures uniform treatment of all students regardless of the institution they are attending. In addition, it is specifically designed to maximize student choice among institutions, which is one of the policies agreed to by the Governor's educational cabinet.

A portion of the new aid funds should be appropriated to the State Work-Study Program since it is this form of student assistance that creates the opportunity for an academically related employment experience while at the same time providing sufficient additional resources for a student to remain in school. This program is in its initial stages and insti-

tutions are establishing the administrative structure to handle an expansion. Responsible growth, consonant with the program's objectives and institutional administrative set-up time would accommodate an increase to the State Work-Study Program of $700,000 per year over the next biennium.

Specifically we recommend that in the 1975-77 biennium an additional $3 million be appropriated for the State Need Grant program and that $1.4 million be added to Work-Study appropriations, a total of $4.4 million. This is based on the following computation:

	$ in Millions
Added Revenue Generated by Increases	$22.60
Portion Required for Student Aid	x 25%
Aid Funds Needed	$ 5.65
Added Tuition and Fee Waivers (Existing Program)	$ .65
Additional Need Grant Appropriations	3.00
Additional Work-Study Appropriations	1.40
Aid Generated by Work-Study Matching	.60
TOTAL	$ 5.65

(9) That limited reciprocity agreements be sought to enable persons in counties adjoining the border of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho to attend community colleges in the other state without payment of a nonresident differential.

The Council's draft report on community college roles and missions calls attention to problems associated with servicing sparcely-populated areas of Washington and notes that the situation in areas on the periphery of the State, and in border states, could be improved by active reciprocal agreements with these states.

Examples of situations that could be improved, as identified in that report, are:

a. Residents of southern Pacific County being permitted to attend Clatsop Community College in Astoria, Oregon;

b. Facilitating efforts in Oregon to establish a community college in The Dalles through arrangements for residents of Klickitat County to attend such an institution;

c. Residents of Garfield, Asotin, and southern Whitman Counties being permitted to attend Lewis and Clark State College in Lewiston, Idaho.

No present Washington community college is in as good a position as these border state institutions to service the needs of these residents.

Conversely,

a. Lower Columbia College in Longview is in a good position to service the needs of residents of Columbia County, Oregon;

b. Beneficial cooperative arrangements could be developed by Walla Walla, Columbia Basin and Blue Mountain (Oregon) Community Colleges to better meet the needs of residents of that part of the Columbia River Basin area.

c. Access to Spokane community colleges would expand the educational opportunities for residents of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.

It is recommended that such reciprocity agreements be authorized for a two-year period subject to similar action by adjoining states. No

"balance of payments" approach is proposed for this period. In this way it will be possible to determine with accuracy the student flow and the benefits to the respective states. This recommendation is particularly important in view of the proposed increase in nonresident fees for the community colleges.

(10) That the boards of trustees or regents at those four-year institutions which charge full fees to undergraduate students enrolled for less than ten hours, raise the "break-point" to ten hours. The boards of trustees of those community college districts which charge full fees to students enrolled for less than twelve hours are urged to raise the "break-point" to twelve hours. Further, that revenue estimates used in computing the impact of tuition and fee increases should incorporate these assumptions.

One of the recommendations resulting from the Council's study of higher education finance was that tuition and fee charges to students be based on a charge per credit hour. This recommendation was designed to eliminate the current inequities which exist in the fees charged to part-time students. Part-time students are now required to pay a disproportionately high fee for the hours they accumulate due to the practice of basing those fees on a credit hour level which is far lower than the average load carried by full-time students.

As a result, the Council supported legislation which was introduced in the January, 1974 Special Session. That legislation, which was extremely complex, had the effect of increasing the charges to full-time students to offset the reduction to part-time students. The bill did not pass during the Special Session.

The Council remains concerned regarding the inequities in the present structure but does not recommend introduction of similar charge per credit hour legislation at this time due to the confusion which will inevitably result over the complexities of changing the system at a time when revenue needs are the primary concern. In addition, the charge per credit hour would result in additional increases to full-time students of the following magnitude.

	Universities/Evergreen	State Colleges	Community Colleges
From	$684	$495/$594	$330
To	$735	$522/$624	$382

At the present time, two of the four-year schools do not charge full fees until a student registers for ten or more hours. While ten hours is the usual break-point between part-time and full-time fees in the community colleges, several districts do not charge full fees until a student registers for twelve or more hours. The effect of this recommendation is that both segments take steps to reduce current inequities by moving to the highest undergraduate break-point now used in each area; ten hours for the four-year schools and twelve hours for the community colleges.

While this recommendation reduces potential revenue from the fee increases by approximately $3.6 million, the Council feels that some steps need to be taken to alleviate the existing inequities and prevent the problem from worsening. The revenue estimates shown on Table I reflect this recommendation.

(11) That the directors of the local school districts responsible for vocational technical institutes strongly consider increases in tuition or fees to provide additional resources. It is urged that the fees of the institutes maintain approximately the same relationship as presently exists with the community colleges. In view of the local responsibility of these institutions, a state mandated fee structure is not recommended.

At the present time, there are five public vocational-technical institutes in the State of Washington: L. H. Bates, Bellingham, Clover Park, Lake Washington and Renton. These institutes are operated by local school districts who have decided, under RCW 28B.50.770, to retain control rather than have the institute become part of the community college system. The institutes provide vocational education to students at both the secondary school level and to students beyond the high school. Full-time equivalent* enrollment in 1974-75 is estimated to be 7,322 and the total headcount enrollment served totals 53,935.

The tuition charges of the vocational-technical institutes currently range from $108 to $144 per year for full-time students in preparatory programs who are 21 years of age and older. No tuition (other than $10 at Bellingham) is charged to students who are beyond the high school age but who are under 21. (See Table VII for details.)

These tuition levels are similar to those reported by the Legislative Budget Committee for 1970-71 indicating no major change has taken place since that time. The tuitions charged by the institutes have tradi-

*900 clock hours

tionally borne a close relationship to that portion of the community college tuition and fees which are not related to capital construction ($120 prior to 1971 and $124.50 since that time). The districts have contended that since construction is supported at the local level, that no fees should be charged for this aspect of support.

In view of the local nature of the institutes, the Council does not feel it appropriate to recommend that a state mandated fee structure be established. It is inevitable, however, that the balance which now exists between the publicly supported institutes and the community colleges will be substantially changed if operating fees are increased by $81 in the community colleges and similar adjustments are not made at the local level. In view of the financial difficulties facing the state and the problems that all school districts are having with local levies, it would appear that the additional income could be used to great advantage by the institutes in ensuring that a quality program will be maintained.

The Council therefore recommends that the directors of the school boards involved strongly consider tuition increases for all vocational preparatory students beyond the high school in an amount which would approximate the community college increase.

Since there is some disagreement as to whether local boards can charge tuition to vocational-technical institute students beyond the high school but under 21 (although Bellingham now does), it is recommended

that an Attorney General's opinion be sought to determine if local boards have this option. If they do, it is urged that they exercise that option in establishing revised tuition rates.

The Council believes that the local boards must retain their flexibility to manage and control their institutions but also feels that a reasonable balance in student fees should be maintained.

APPENDIX

TABLE I

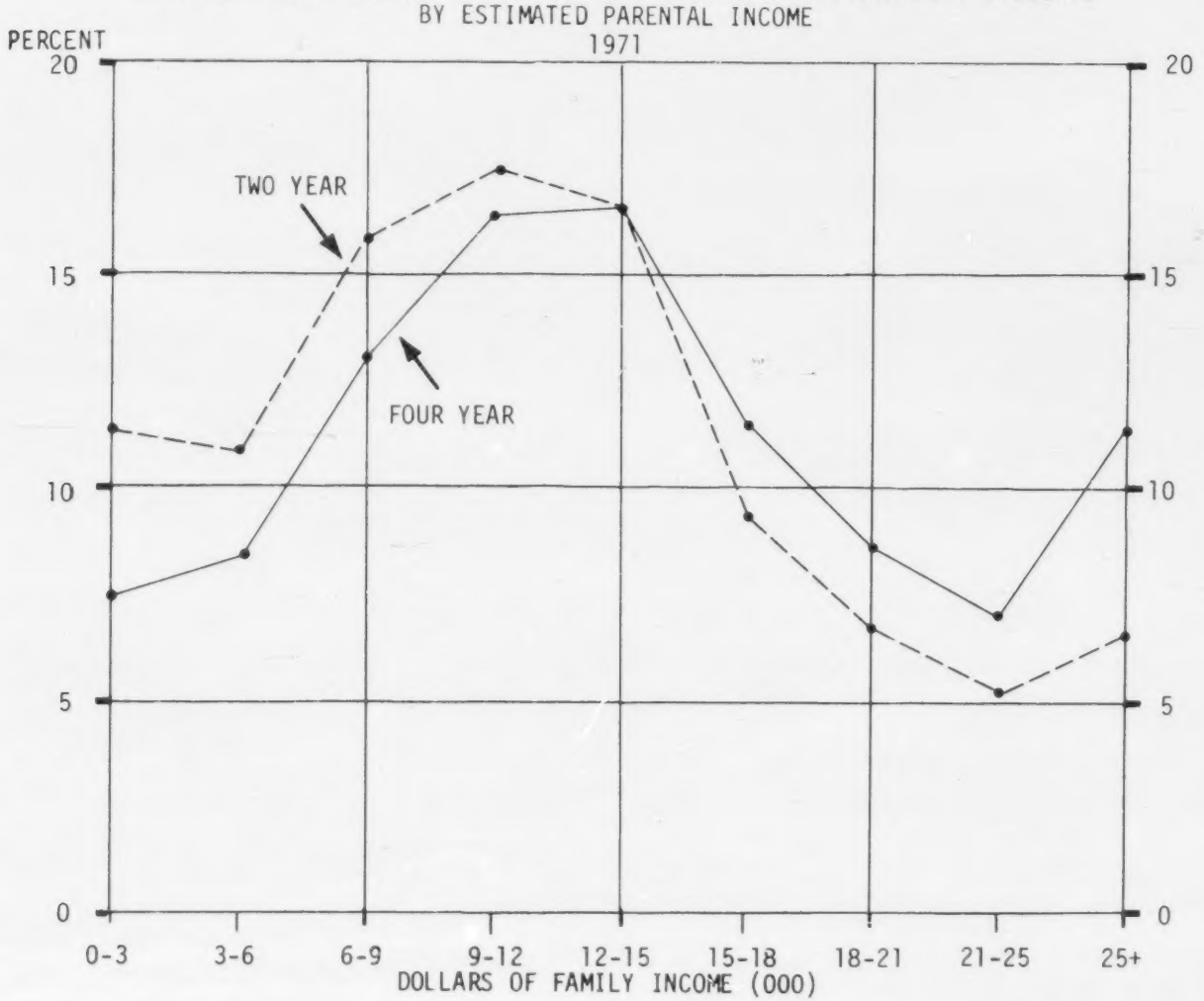
ESTIMATED INCREASE IN TUITION AND FEE REVENUE
1975-77

INSTITUTION	DOLLAR INCREASE (000)
University of Washington	$7,605
Washington State University	3,793
Central Washington State College	818
Eastern Washington State College	678
The Evergreen State College	899
Western Washington State College	619
Community Colleges	8,183
TOTAL	$22,595

NOTE: The dollar increases shown are based on the enrollment data contained in the respective institution's original operating budget requests for the 1975-77 biennium. Therefore, the amounts are subject to modifications dependent on enrollment assumptions used in the Governor's forthcoming budget request. (The three percent waiver factor has been taken into account.)

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
BY ESTIMATED PARENTAL INCOME
1971



FAMILY INCOME	PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT FOUR YEAR	TWO YEAR
Less than $3,000	7.5%	11.2%
$3,000 to $5,999	8.3	10.9
$6,000 to $8,999	13.0	16.0
$9,000 to $11,999	16.3	17.5
$12,000 to $14,999	16.5	16.7
$15,000 to $17,999	11.6	9.3
$18,000 to $20,999	8.6	6.8
$21,000 to $24,999	7.0	5.1
$25,000 and above	11.2	6.6

Source: Student Financing of Higher Education in Washington
Dent, Blair and Nelson, August 1972

TABLE III

TUITION AND FEES IN COMMUNITY COLLEGES
FOR THE SEVEN "PACESETTER" STATES AS
IDENTIFIED BY THE CARNEGIE COMMISSION

States	Resident Tuition and Fees		Nonresident Tuition and Fees
	In-District	Out-of-District	
Florida	$250	$250	$ 655
Illinois	340	340	NA[1]
New York	539	539	1,080
Texas	349	435	820
California	0[2]	350	800-2000[1]
Michigan	360[2]	720	1,080
Median*	$345	$392	$1,080
Washington	$249	$249	$ 681
Rank of Seven	6	7	6

NOTE: The tuition and fee data were obtained via telephone interviews with the appropriate state agencies. In the case of Illinois, the median tuition and fees value was provided. (Average tuition and fee data are shown for the remaining states.) The data for New York are 1973-74 averages with expected increases for the current year (1974-75). The data for the remaining states is 1974-75 data. Florida plans to increase their resident tuition and fee averages to an amount over $300 per year in 1975-76.

*Median used since two states were unable to report total tuition and fees.

[1]Fees based on full costs two years prior to the year in question.

[2]Tuition only -- other required student fees not available.

TABLE IV

TUITION AND FEE VALUES IN COMMUNITY COLLEGES
(TWO-YEAR COLLEGES) FOR NINE WESTERN STATES

State	Resident In-District	Tuition and Fees Out-of-District	Nonresident Tuition and Fees
Arizona	$119	$1,007	$1,212
California	0[1]	350	800-2000[2]
Colorado	305	305	1,135
Idaho	311	311	873
Nevada	336	336	496
Oregon	307	479	1,089
Utah	333	333	794
Wyoming	260	274	630
Median	$307	$ 336	$1,089
Washington	$249	$ 249	$ 681
Rank of Nine	7	9	9

NOTE: The tuition and fee data were obtained via telephone interviews with the appropriate state agencies.

[1]Tuition only -- other required student fees not available.

[2]Fees based on full costs two years prior to the year in question.

UNIVERSITIES

NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION
AND/OR REQUIRED FEES

TABLE V

State	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74*	74-75
Alabama	$ 428	$ 856	$1020	$1020	$1020	$1020	$1190
Alaska	582	588	602	922	1002	1072	1072
Arizona	1104	1209	1229	1240	1301	1301	1401
Arkansas	700	730	730	905	930	930	930
Colorado	1370	1380	1539	1820	1895	1959	2070
Connecticut	640	705	1005	1555	1555	1715	1715
Delaware	945	945	1100	1100	1350	1560	1780
Florida	975	1350	1350	1620	1620	1620	1665
Georgia	765	1017	1017	1025	1239	1258	1263
Hawaii	232	232	742	743	743	733	1316
Idaho	786	792	870	1146	1156	1380	1380
Iowa	1000	1250	1250	1250	1250	1350	1450
Kansas	801	801	1047	1062	1076	1334	1363
Kentucky	980	980	1030	1044	1120	1210	1210
Louisiana	620	820	950	950	950	950	1050
Maine	1000	1012	1362	1562	1662	1662	1762
Maryland	854	1006	1039	1299	1439	1698	1858
Massachusetts	760	806	806	812	1069	1319	1349
Mississippi	1106	1106	1106	1106	1116	1116	1130
Missouri	850	1240	1420	1420	1540	1540	1660
Montana	978	1066	1082	1318	1318	1387	1501
Nebraska	933	958	958	1260	1261	1261	1281
Nevada	963	1223	1235	1719	1719	1719	1724
New Hampshire	1433	1649	1859	2084	2234	2233	2281
New Jersey	828	930	928	940	1240	1310	1310
New Mexico	1050	1050	1050	1260	1284	1285	1285
New York	600	625	625	925	1278	1288	1288
North Carolina	851	1017	1123	1477	1772	1997	1997
North Dakota	864	990	1024	1064	1184	1184	1195
Ohio	1095	1650	1680	1770	1800	1800	1830
Oklahoma	900	910	1148	1225	1225	1225	1225
Pennsylvania	1200	1350	1500	1800	1986	2100	2160
Rhode Island	1153	1234	1361	1661	1661	1664	1696
South Carolina	1196	1196	1320	1340	1340	1340	1340
South Dakota	800	976	975	980	1076	1249	1280
Tennessee	975	975	975	993	1119	1209	1269

NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION
AND/OR REQUIRED FEES

State	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74*	74-75
Texas	$ 544	$ 506	$ 506	$1342	$1347	$1458	$1458
Utah	939	1065	1065	1155	1155	1155	1245
Vermont	1877	2112	2328	2532	2536	2788	2788
Virginia	1042	1069	1212	1217	1372	1447	1569
West Virginia	910	910	922	1122	1122	1140	1140
Wyoming	936	1050	1051	1357	1376	1376	1376
Seven Comparison States							
California	$1525	$1525	$1650	$2140	$2144	$2144	$2144
Illinois	862	968	1370	1416	1676	1676	1680
Indiana	1050	1490	1490	1490	1490	1560	1640 [1]
Michigan	1540	1540	1800	2130	2260	2700	2700 [1]
Minnesota	951	1251	1263	1437	1547	1620	1677
Oregon	999	1335	1407	1563	1593	1722	1833 [1]
Wisconsin	1150	1630	1798	1900	1906	1956	2055
Washington	825	879	1080	1581 [2]	1581	1581	1581
7 State Average	1154	1391	1546	1727	1802	1911	1961
49 State Average	963	1095	1195	1345	1430	1504	1563
8 State Rank	(8)	(8)	(8)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)
National Rank	(38)	(40)	(28)	(11)	(16)	(19)	(22)

Source: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

*Some 1973-74 figures are revised to reflect institutional updates.

[1] Average of lower division and upper division fees.

[2] New nonresidents only - continuing nonresidents charged $1359 in 1971-72.

CHE: September, 1974

UNIVERSITIES

RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION
AND/OR REQUIRED FEES

TABLE V (Cont.)

State	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74*	74-75
Alabama	$ 214	$ 428	$ 510	$ 510	$ 510	$ 510	$ 595
Alaska	282	288	302	322	402	472	472
Arizona	289	319	339	350	411	411	411
Arkansas	270	300	300	375	400	400	400
Colorado	416	426	457	552	576	593	638
Connecticut	240	305	305	655	655	715	715
Delaware	350	350	425	425	475	585	720
Florida	375	450	450	570	570	570	585
Georgia	345	477	477	485	519	538	543
Hawaii	232	232	232	233	233	223	350
Idaho	286	292	320	346	356	380	380
Iowa	370	620	620	620	620	620	620
Kansas	341	360	457	466	486	544	573
Kentucky	280	280	330	330	405	480	480
Louisiana	220	320	320	320	320	320	320
Maine	400	412	462	562	562	562	587
Maryland	404	506	539	599	639	698	708
Massachusetts	360	406	406	412	469	519	549
Mississippi	506	506	506	506	516	516	530
Missouri	350	440	500	500	540	540	580
Montana	371	399	414	471	471	487	529
Nebraska	433	458	458	534	535	535	555
Nevada	363	423	435	519	519	519	524
New Hampshire	688	884	894	1084	1033	983	981
New Jersey	528	536	528	540	655	725	725
New Mexico	420	420	420	431	456	456	456
New York	400	425	458	575	815	825	825 [1]
North Carolina	326	342	435	402	422	449	453
North Dakota	360	436	894	456	456	456	467
Ohio	495	600	528	720	750	750	780
Oklahoma	360	370	420	445	445	445	445
Pennsylvania	525	600	425	780	885	900	960
Rhode Island	353	434	398	761	761	764	796
South Carolina	596	596	446	640	640	640	640
South Dakota	304	464	630	468	500	553	584
Tennessee	360	360	488	378	399	399	417

RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION
AND/OR REQUIRED FEES

State	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74*	74-75	
Texas	$ 144	$ 206	$ 206	$ 262	$ 267	$ 322	$ 378	
Utah	420	480	480	480	480	480	480	
Vermont	677	723	878	907	1086	1088	1088	
Virginia	457	509	537	542	597	622	644	
West Virginia	280	280	292	292	292	310	310	
Wyoming	347	384	385	391	410	410	410	
Seven Comparison States								
California	$ 325	$ 325	$ 450	$ 640	$ 644	$ 644	$ 644	
Illinois	282	362	437	558	686	686	690	
Indiana	390	650	650	650	650	682	722	[1]
Michigan	480	480	568	660	696	852	852	[1]
Minnesota	405	510	522	600	641	683	714	
Oregon	369	408	408	528	534	540	573	[1]
Wisconsin	350	430	508	550	558	600	610	
Washington	345	399	432	495	564	564	564	
7 State Average	372	452	506	598	638	670	686	
49 State Average	375	433	463	518	549	571	592	
8 State Rank	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
National Rank	(33)	(32)	(33)	(28)	(19)	(23)	(28)	

Source: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

*Some 1973-74 figures are revised to reflect institutional updates

[1]Average of lower division and upper division fees

TABLE VI

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT FEES

Public Colleges and State Universities
1968-69 to 1973-74

State	Inst.	Resident						Nonresident					
		68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73*	73-74	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73*	73-74
Alabama	5	$ 316	$ 345	$ 385	$ 418	$ 433	$ 451	$ 487	$ 532	$ 539	$ 616	$ 612	$ 630
Arizona	1	272	302	304	304	304	330	862	967	969	969	969	995
Arkansas	4	254	305	312	397	408	408	559	633	655	784	810	810
Colorado	5	361	365	367	361	392	404	812	815	818	1146	1258	1234
Connecticut	3	164	188	189	378	515	515	440	445	789	1103	1395	1395
Florida	5	370	450	454	570	570	570	968	1354	1354	1620	1620	1620
Georgia	8	361	365	373	378	400	409	633	768	778	763	908	934
Idaho	2	290	299	330	361	365	366	860	919	950	1206	1210	1211
Iowa	1	398	600	600	600	600	600	798	1000	1000	1000	1000	1100
Kansas	4	260	264	400	412	411	449	576	578	854	850	857	1018
Kentucky	5	248	252	300	303	365	421	748	752	800	828	881	951
Louisiana	7	195	271	279	296	304	312	610	825	919	930	929	936
Maine	5	156	172	275	404	446	446	256	272	625	1254	1366	1396
Maryland	6	332	344	340	355	427	566	589	601	595	612	757	974
Massachusetts	8	250	256	273	285	317	368	622	628	648	655	653	678
Mississippi	5	350	373	389	410	436	439	950	973	989	1010	1036	1039
Missouri	5	230	236	270	307	307	307	439	449	536	756	798	801
Montana	2	364	391	393	438	439	442	958	1057	1063	1286	1286	1342
Nebraska	2	352	359	364	424	424	530	632	638	644	732	732	890
Nevada	1	386	445	445	530	532	532	793	1245	1245	1732	1732	1732
New Hampshire	2	456	607	616	740	720	720	856	1077	1336	1390	1553	1553
New Jersey	7	446	447	454	454	637	637	796	796	804	814	1197	1197
New Mexico	1	300	300	300	333	333	333	840	840	840	900	900	900
New York	10	490	495	499	644	765[1]	777[1]	685	693	707	994	1220	1250
North Carolina	5	319	338	365	431	456	473	731	904	1066	1410	2007	2013
North Dakota	4	313	394	389	393	400	405	642	768	785	861	930	934
Ohio	4	499	555	587	701	754	761	1031	1214	1276	1551	1583	1600
Oklahoma	6	310	310	328	333	340	343	686	686	724	835	835	838
Pennsylvania	11	405	467	711	715	722	772	820	883	1437	1341	1408	1467
Rhode Island	1	320	370	370	490	490	490	905	955	1055	1175	1175	1175
South Carolina	1	na	400	400	410	410	410	na	900	900	910	910	910
South Dakota	3	363	420	432	439	460	522	699	790	816	823	889	1033
Tennessee	6	223	253	285	343	365	372	598	733	737	943	1067	1167
Texas	9	177	188	197	229	258	286	477	488	497	1065	1335	1353
Utah	1	375	375	385	395	405	405	780	780	790	800	810	810
Vermont	2	346	511	579	798	842	842	1096	1249	1329	1628	1972	1972
Virginia	5	453	476	498	514	544	575	798	851	888	910	1003	1034
West Virginia	8	222	233	240	244	255	262	822	833	840	1001	1012	1019

State	Inst.	Resident 68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73*	73-74	Nonresident 68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73*	73-74
Seven Comparison States													
California	11	$ 117	$ 136	$ 146	$ 159	$ 161	$ 161	$ 932	$1010	$1258	$1268	$1268	$1272
Illinois	6	232	324	413	502	586	573	752	777	1225	1211	1390	1398
Indiana	2	387	526	542	557	615	645	744	1052	1084	1090	1185	1260
Michigan	9	383	390	427	492	525	545	860	954	1025	1225	1265	1310
Minnesota	4	300	394	419	453	453	453	444	790	815	824	824	824
Oregon	3	353	400	408	511	518	549	733	1107	1187	1320	1351	1505
Wisconsin	8	331	394	432	497	533	589[1]	747	1352	1361	1464	1678	1787
Washington	4	264	264	360	447	495	495	471	471	720	1359[2]	1359	1359
7 State Average		300	366	398	453	484	502	744	1006	1136	1200	1280	1338
45 State Average		313	347	365	439	465	484	734	846	932	1064	1124	1183
8 State Rank		(6)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(2)	(3)	(4)
National Rank		(31)	(36)	(30)	(18)	(17)	(20)	(43)	(45)	(37)	(9)	(12)	(13)

Estimated 1974-75 Averages**

7 states	550	1,465
45 states	530	1,295
Washington	507	1,359

Source: American Association of State Colleges and Universities

*Some 1972-73 figures have been revised, reflecting institutional updates of data.

[1]Average of lower division and upper division fees
[2]New nonresidents only - continuing nonresidents charged $933 for 1971-72

**The American Association of State Colleges and Universities has not published its 1974-75 survey. They report that median resident tuition and fees have increased 9.6 percent over 1973-74 and median non-resident charges have increased 9.5 percent in the last year. The estimates for 1974-75 are based on these percentage increases.

TABLE VII

1974-75 TUITION SCHEDULES:
VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Institution	TUITION	
	Beyond High School but Under 21 yrs.	Students 21 Yrs. of Age and Older
L. H. Bates	- 0 -	$143.50
Bellingham	$10	$128.00
Clover Park	- 0 -	$108.00
Lake Washington	- 0 -	$144.00
Renton	- 0 -	$137.50

NOTE: This schedule is prepared upon the qualification that:

1. It represents a full-time student enrolled for a total of approximately 1.350 hours, three semesters or four quarters.

2. There can be a slight discrepancy between the display and the actual practice as it applies to a particular age and grade level between institutions.

TABLE VIII

TUITION AND FEES

TEN INDEPENDENT WASHINGTON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Whitman College	$1850	$1950	$2080	$2280	$2480
University of Puget Sound	$1710	$1910	$2010	$2160	$2324
Walla Walla College	$1605	$1725	$1850	$1950	$2133
Whitworth College	$1596	$1700	$1700	$2015	$2215
Pacific Lutheran University	$1590	$1720	$1895*	$1875*	$1995*
Seattle Pacific College	$1560	$1665	$1770	$1845	$1998
St. Martin's College*	$1460	$1470	$1590	$1710	$1850
Gonzaga University	$1420	$1565	$1715	$1795	$1865
Seattle University	$1287	$1530	$1680	$1680	$1860
Fort Wright College	$1200	$1350	$1450	$1550	$1850
Average	$1528	$1658	$1774	$1886	$2057

*Based on a charge per credit hour for 30 semester hours

TABLE IX

ANNUAL UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEE RATES
UNIVERSITIES, STATE COLLEGES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1965-66 to 1974-75

	UNIVERSITIES		STATE COLLEGES		COMMUNITY COLLEGES	
	RESIDENT	NONRESIDENT	RESIDENT	NONRESIDENT	RESIDENT	NONRESIDENT
1974-75	$564	$1,581	$507	$1,359	$249	$681
1973-74	564	1,581	495	1,359	249	681
1972-73	564	1,581	495	1,359	249	681
1971-72	495*	1,581**	447*	1,359**	249*	681
1970-71	432	1,080	360	720	210	510
1969-70	399	879	264	471	210	510
1968-69	345	825	264	471	210	510
1967-68	345	825	264	471	210	510
1966-67	345	825	264	471	Local	Local
1965-66	345	825	249	420	Local	Local

* Vietnam veterans' fees frozen at 1970-71 rates.
** New nonresidents only, continuing students charged $1,359 and $933 respectively.